THE

British Packet,

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 257.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 23rd, 1831. [Vol v.

BUENOS AYRES.

In our last we mentioned the circular, which the new Government of Cordova had addressed to the other Provinces of the Republic. The Government of Buenos Ayres returned a reply, through its Minister Tomas Manuel de Anchorena, dated Buenos Ayres, 20th. July, 1831, of which the following is the most important part.

"The delegate Government of Buenos Ayres has deeply felt the miseries and outrages, which the province of Cordova has suffered from the faults of some of her misled or perverse inhabitants, who disavowing every principle of justice, proposed to tyrannize and desolate the Provinces, in order to elevate themselves upon their ruins.

Thus it is that this Province not being able to resist the desires of its good citizens nor the impulse of its own honour, has made every sort of sacrifices to extricate them from their melancholy situation, and to make known to the world that no one shall insult the territory of the country with impunity. Now all that remains for the Provinces to do after their liberation, is not to neglect gathering the ripened fruits of such bitter experience, by keeping always before them the fatal causes which have prepared the accumulation of evils, which they have just ceased to feel. For this it is necessary that the inhabitants rest awhile from the fatigues of the war, until the passions being soothed, free from all agitation, relieved from their misfortunes and their first necessities provided for, they may be placed in a tranquil, natural and pacific position, which will serve as a bulwark against every class of disturbances; make them know their true interests, cause them to recede from all precipitation, and incline them to labour always with that prudent and gradual slowness, with which Nature matures beings of long duration. On the contrary, every thing that would be untimely and violent, so far from bringing the Republic to the happy period of its National organization, will only produce the fatal effects which have been hitherto felt, of preparing new misfortunes which experience has taught will be so much the longer as they are of more frequent occurrence, until all the Republic is plunged into a frightful abyss of slavery and barbarism."

A variety of intercepted correspondence from the interior, has been published in the Periodicals of this city. A summary of which is as follows.—

No. I.

A communication from Colonel De la Madrid to Don Rudecindo Alvarado, Governor of the province of Salta, and delegate Chief of Tucuman and Catamarca, stating that the unitarian Army had left Cordova on account of the approximation of the forces of General Quiroga, and the want of horses, which rendered a retreat necessary in order to save it.

That the new Government of Cordova had evinced the most hostile disposition, and tried every means to seduce the soldiers of the retreating Army from their duty, which Col. Madrid states had only the effect of causing some officers and a few soldiers to desert.

No. II.

A communication from Colonel R. A. Deesa to Don Javier Lopez, stating the occupation of Cordova by the federal troops, that the Army had in consequence retreated, and expresses his opinion that it would be lost.

No. III.

A communication from Colonel R. A. Deesa to D. Agustine Pino, stating that Col. Madrid had written to him that he was in communication with Gen. Quiroga, in order to place the Army under his orders to attack Gen. E. Lopez—that the *Portenos* might not triumph over the Provinces, and that even Gen. Ibarra was favourable to the measure.

No. IV.

A communication from Colonel De la Madrid to Don Tomas Brizuela, dated 10th June, 1831, stating that the boundary Provinces or *Portenos* were only aiming at the ruin of the rest of the Provinces—that the Army under his command had retired, not through fear, but from absolute weakness, for being mostly infantry they might be deprived of food, and invites Señor Brizuela to lend his aid, to save the provinces from the intrigues of the *Portenos* and *Santafecinos*.

No V.

A letter from Col. De la Madrid to D. Felipe Ibarra, dated 14th June, 1831, stating his ardent wishes for the termination of the horrid civil war, that he was ready to make every sacrifice even to his existence, to render perfect union to the Provinces; and that his object in ordering the Army to retreat was in order to preserve to the Republic, the only relic upon which it might count to meet whatever exterior danger should threaten it.

The Periodicals of this city have made some comments on the above communications, stating the utter falsehood of the assertions, and the absurdity of supposing that Gen. Quiroga could enter into any alliance with Col. De la Madrid.

A decree from the Government of the province of Cordova, dated Cordova 13th ult., states that the pressing wants of the Province and the declaration of the House of Representatives that it could not aid the Government in its endeavours to obtain the necessary supplies, had obliged it to impose a forced loan upon the Merchants of Cordova, to the amount of forty thousand dollars.

A Committee of five citizens, viz;—Señores J. J. Dominguez, F. D. Pinero, A. A. Aramburu, J. Silva and M. Machado, were appointed to manage the said loan.

Another decree dated Cordova, 17th June, states that the war which was occasioned by the Army calling itself the Natioal Army, had totally exhausted the treasury of the Province, leaving the Government no other means of relief but in a forced loan, upon the merchants and landholders of the Province.

The decree states in what manner it is to be effected.

The official despatch from Col. José Lopez, Commandant of the troops of Corrientes, lately acting in the province of Entrerios, has been forwarded from Corrientes by a Correspondent of the *Lucero*, and was inserted yesterday in that journal. The despatch is dated 30th April, and its date deprives it of much of the interest which an earlier insertion would have given to it. It says that General Lavalle would have been taken prisoner, had not the party sent to intercept him been misled by the guide Lieut. Pablo Espino.

The accounts brought by the brig Carab·o, from Lisbon, state that the blockade of that port by the British was raised on or about the 4th May. Don. Miguel having thought proper to agree with the terms of accommodation proposed by the British Goveınment. But it seems that other powers have something to settle with him, and two American frigates from Cadiz, and a French squadron were expected off Lisbon, in order to blockade it.

"PANQUIMAGOGO AGAINST THE FIELD",

This "thorough bred" horse by *Le Roy*, out of *Pelgas* (as the jockeys would say,) continues to be backed at all odds by Dr. Martinez, and no takers. The blood horse *Desengaño* was ready, but some informalities occurred, "backers" became lukewarm, and *Panquimagogo* walked over the course.

On the 15th inst., was published the second number of *El Defensor*, it occupies 32 pages, and we certainly think that it possess more point than the first number. It contains an account of the cures effected by the medicine of Le Roy, (*Panquimagogo*,) dissertations on medicine, some slashes at *El Desengano*, and a declared war againts the use of those ugly bloodsuckers—*leeches*. The muses too have been invoked in aid of the cause of the *immortal Pelgas* and of *Le Roy*, and *El Defensor*, No. 2,has 64 lines of poetry divided into airs and chorusses—(but no dance of *Panq uimagogistas*, or *Anti-panquimagogistas*.)

One of the verses arranged as a chorus runs thus.—

"Pronto la medecina
Curativa estara
Generalmente usada
En publico Hospital
Y alli los desgraciados
Mas pronto curará
Ahorrando a nuestro Erario
Un crecido caudal."

The advocates of Le Roy have been indefatigable and enthusiastic in the cause which they espouse—and it is said by some author that "enthusiasm is a very necessary turn of mind in all other points but that of religion : it shows that one is in earnest, and to follow any object one must do, so *con amore* and inamoratos of every kind are all enthusiasts."

From concurrent circumstances there can be little doubt that the medicine of Le Roy is an efficacious remedy in particular cases—we have never heard this denied, but it is against its universality upon which its opposers, (at least so we have always understood) have taken up their ground; and the "irrationality of supposing that any medicine could be formed by the ingenuity of man which possessed the incomprehensible properties of omniscience and omnipotence—of detecting the seat of every disease, however, latent and obscure."

"Considered as a science, (says an article in the Westminster Review,) medicine cannot be understood by any who have not been duly prepared by previous study. The principles on which its practical details are founded are to such wrapped in mystery, The foundation on which it reposes is laid so deep, and so distant from superficial observation, that it cannot be discovered by any uneducated mind. The phenomena and laws of life, the minute structure and complicated functions of an unseen and mysterious mechanism, require to be carefully studied and fully understood, ere the nature or treatment of disease can be appreciated. The great mass of society are ignorant of the plainest elements of rational medicine. They never seem to suspect that the human frame is a living piece of mechanism; that its organs are somewhat more complicated than the wheels of a steam-engine, and that its movements are somewhat less mechanical. Constitutions will ever vary with climate, with age, with occupation and with habits; and medicines must proportionately vary in effect."

This controversy upon the merits of *Panquimagogo* has been aptly termed "the question of the day," by a contemporary writer of this city—we therefore as in duty bound, have mingled in the throng, but not exactly in the fray, in order to "show the age and body of the time;" and shall continue cursorily to notice the movements of "either army," until like most sublunary affairs, the matter in question shall have become "a nine days' wonder."

An interesting and imposing ceremony took place on Sunday last, at the University of this city, viz :—the installation of various graduates : after taking their degrees they were invested with the insignia and robes of ceremony, which had been set aside by a decree of 19th July, 1828, and restored by a late decree. Each graduate on accepting his degree, embraced the Rector and his fellow students; and the military music in attendance performed the National air.

Don Angel Medina made an harangue in the name of the graduates in answer to the address of Señor Figueredo, Rector of the University.]

The proceedings altogether were truly impressive, and seemed to fill the new Doctors with that *amor patria* so cherished in sensitive and patriotic minds.

Several Members of the administration were present,and a numerous assemblage, including many ladies.

The following are the names of the youths who have taken their degrees on this occasion.

DOCTORS OF CIVIL LAW.

Señores Manuel Denis, Miguel Valencia, Nemesio Lopez, Agustin Ruano, José Barros, Luis Boado, Caledonio Cuesta, Angel Lopez, Prudencio Gramajo, Eustaquio Torres, José Zorilla.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Señor Manuel Molina.

Don Pedro Varela, who resided at No. 14, calle de la Esmeralda, having been missing since Friday last; the Commissary of police of section No. 3, Don Ramon Amoroso, in company with two Alcaldes and three of the neighbours,proceeded on Monday last and broke open the door of the house; they found the body of Varela placed on his bed tied hand and foot, and strangled with a handkerchief.

It is supposed that the assassins perpetrated this act on the night of the previous Thursday; they robbed from the house a crown and silver keys with a handsome diamond in the centre, having the effigy of St. Peter, and another crown with the Virgin, and silver candle sticks, &c. They took with them the keys of the street door.—Near the bed was a slight excavation, made probably to take away some money, which Varela might have confessed was hidden there.

The deceased was a European Spaniard, and was not married, and we believe that he has no relations living in this country.

Gaceta Mercantil.

The *Argentina* of last week, in some remarks upon the tragedy of "Mary Queen of Scots," performed here a few nights since, hints that its melancholy sentiments are well suited to the taste of the English. With due submission to the *Señora Editora*, we must tell her that our country folks are by no means such a melancholy race as is generally supposed—at least in theatrical concerns, and an audience at a British theatre could no more endure the long-winded, tedious speeches which characterize the tragic drama of other nations, than they could suffer on the stage the meager tragedy ycleped Othello, as represented here and at the theatres of Continental Europe.

To do so would be profanation to the memory of Shakspeare.

A new paper entitled "*De cada cosa un poquita*," (A little of every thing,) was published in this city on 17th inst. The matter is in prose and verse, and smacks a great deal of the style of some departed spirits, who a few weeke since were bustling in life and vigour, in this same city of Buenos Ayres. It is to appear on Mondays and Fridays in each week.

The hull, masts, yards, &c., of the British brig Griffin, were sold on Tuesday

last, by public auction, on the beach.

An artist who might wish to give sketches of Buenos Ayres would find considerable scope for his pencil at these sales, and some originals who might be advantageously introduced, not forgetting the bandy-legged negro *Jack*, (as he is called,) and his attitudes when wrangling in his gabble of Spanish, English and African; and the poor insane Frenchman, who will dance, (and elegantly too,) *àla mode de Paris*, for a *medio*.

The weather during the last fortnight has been seasonable, and at times warm for the period of the year, the thermometer at 55. 56.—but some days in the present week it was at 43. The moonlight nights have, however, enticed crowds of promenaders to the streets—the ladies enveloped in shawls, the gentlemen in *capotes*.

On various evenings at 8 o'clock, military music, preceded by a globular light, has proceeded from the fort to the barrack, at the market-place, were they have perfoimed an *aria* or two.

Montevideo.

Accounts from the above city to 20th inst., relate nothing new—trade was stated to be dull there. The anniversary rejoicing, consequent upon swearing to the Constitution of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, had been celebrated in Montevideo on the 18th. and 19th. instants—but we have not received any details thereon. The periodical *Relampago* of Montevideo, had been discontinued.

The newspapers now published in that city, are the *Universal* and the *Indicador*.

THEATRE.

On 16th inst, a performance took place for the benefit of Don Antonio Saenz, professor of music, recently arrived from Montevideo, in which he performed upon the violin, violincello and the flute, between the acts of a play called "Subordination."—Señor Saenz displayed judgment and talent, but on the violin he is inferior to Rosquellas.

The house was thinly attended, owing to double prices—and threatening weather, in fact it was a "Scotch mist."

On the 17th. a new ballet dance was represented, of the Amazonian cast. *Señora Cañete* headed a band of female warriors, armed with sword and shield, and fought bravely and gracefully too, with the "men-kind;" and what is an uncommon occurrence she managed to make her female soldiers *obedient*, but she looked very terrible: and after all, men and women live best together without fighting.

Some of the dances were pretty The *Cañete* displayed both strength and grace; the dresses were splendid and the scenery good, it is indeed surprising that on a stage so limited, so much has been effected in the scenic department.

We are highly pleased to see these ballets introduced at the theatre—they reflect credit upon Senor Cañete, the ballet master.

The house on this evening was very full.

On the 19th. for the benefit of *Doña Antonina Montes de Oca*, a very amusing comedy was represented, entitled *la Novia de 74 años*, (The bride of 74 years,) and what is not often the case, all the actors seemed "at home," even Señor Malpica, who hitherto had only shone in characters like that of the first murderer in Macbeth, became on this night a hero; and on finding that the old lady had jilted him; amongst the rest, he beat his head about as if there was nothing in it.

Our theatrical readers are well acquainted with the talents of *Doña Antonina* in querulous old maids, and the excellent style in which she dresses those characters. In the *Novia* she surpassed herself, and languished like a love-sick girl.—The last scene of the comedy was admirable, where she discovers the finesse she had practised, and that she was pennyless—the horrer of the bride and his just punishment for trifling with the "god of marriage," in sacrificing to the "god of wealth."

After the play the Niña Doña Dominguitja Montes de Oca danced the *Cachuca*. We have no desire to see her repeat it.

The house was well attended—this was due to one who has been so long and so deservedly a favourite of the public. Both the upper and lower boxes contained a numerous assemblage of ladies, and some very pretty faces among them.

On 21st. the dull play of the *Reconciliacion*, was performed to a very thin audience.—This drama upon which the English *petit* piece called "The Birth day," is founded, contains some good language, but the plot and incidents drag on most tediously in the original play.

The Tani Company at Montevideo, have "made it up" with their opponents, and operas are to be continued in the theatre of that city.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 21st OF JULY.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Barque Byker, Bruce,	Charles Tayleur and Co.	Loading for Liverpool
Brig Elizabeth, Mc Gaa,	John Harratt and Sons.	do do.
Brig Prompt, Dickinson,	M'Crackan and Jamieson,	do do.
Brig Walsingham, Bruce,	Bertram, Chambers and Co.	do do.
Brig Plata, White,	Miller, Stewart and Co.	do do.
Do Beatrice, Pryde,	Duguid, Holland and Co.	do do.
Do Hannah, Barrell,	Heyworth and Carlisle,	do for Amsterdam.
Barque Sosannah, Walker,	S. Lezica Bros.	Mauritius, with mules.
Brig Brothers, Black,	John Harratt and Sons.	Liverpool.
Do Caraboo, Lowden,	Charles Tayleur and Co.	Discharging.
AMERICAN.		
Ship Thomas Gibbons, Baldwin,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	Loading for Havannah,
Brig Panama. Yarnold,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for New York.
Brig Mars, Devereux,	W. Rodger, Breed and Co.	do do.
Do Draco, Bangs,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do do.
Do Sicily, Bridges,	Charles Tayleur and Co.	do for Gibraltar & Malaga
Ship Caroline, Cloutman,	Zimmerman, Frazier and Co.	do for Boston.
Schooner-brig Orion, Ross,	do.	do for Baltimore.
Brig Sultana, Smith,	Noble, Gowland and Co.	do do.
Do Bolivar Liberator, Garney,	Grogan, Peacock and Morgan.	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Brig Lasthénie, Campagnac,	Sebastian Lezica Bros.	Loading for Nantes.
Do Rio de la Plata, Le Minihy,	Guerin, Seris and Co.	do for Bourdeaux, (calling at Montevideo)
Brig Prosper, Darlan,	Blanc and Constantin.	Discharging.
SARDINIAN.		
Polacre Virginia, Vaccaro,	P. A. Plomer.	Loading for Cadiz.
Schooner-brig San José, Sardi,	P. A. Plomer.	do do.
Schooner-brig Fortuna, Agusto,	Puel, Rodriguez and Co.	For Sale,
Schr. Elisa Constancia, Agustine,	J. B. Agustine.	do.
Ship Aurora, Rizo,	Alexander Martinez.	Cadiz.
BREMEN.		
Brig Venus, Windhorst,	S. Lezica Bros.	Loading for Bremen.
DANISH.		
Ship Indiauer, Schildknecht,	John J. Klick.	Loading for Hamburg.
BRAZILIAN.		
Scher. Pensamiento Feliz, J. A. de los Santos,	Pedro Plomer.	Uncertain.
Barque Fluminense, Santiago,	J Gestal.	do.
Schr. Bella Angelica, Carvallo,	C. M. Huergo.	St. Catherines.
Zumaca Fortuna, Cruz,	J. C. Moreyra.	Loading for Brazil.
Schr.-brig Suspiro, Cardoso,	I. S. Monteiro.	do for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Indepeudente, Cardozo,	do.	Discharging.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Arrivals at Montevideo.

July 13th.—Oriental schooner Bella Union, from Rio Janeiro.

17th.—British brig Porcia, from Liverpool in April, Cork 72 days.

The brig Montevideo and schooner-brig Volador, from this on the evening of the 17th inst., passed Point Indio at 9 P. M. on the 18th.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

July 16th.—Wind N.E. blowing strong.

Arrived 3 zumacas and 4 balandras, from the Parana and Uruguay, with lime, &c.

Sailed National schooner brig Ana, Vasconcello, for Paranagua,—despatched by F. Berdier, with 300 quintals jerked beef, 3000 tiles, 33 dry hides.

Oriental packet schooner Rosa, Moratorio, for Montevideo.

July 17th.—Wind S.

Arrived National packet brig Eloisa, Bregano, from St. Catherines 7th inst., with 310 bags rice, maiz, molasses, &c., to Pedro A. Plomer.

Brazilian brig Independiente, Cardozo, from Santos, 29th ult., with sugar, tobacco, cana, &c., to I. S. Monteiro.

Sailed (at evening.) American brig Montevideo, Farran, for New York,—despatched by Dorr and Reincke, with 11,179 dry hides, 6000 horns, 14 bales with 450 dozen sheep skins, 3 do with 54 arrobas of wool.

Passenger.—Captain Marshall, late of the ship Hantonia.

American schooner-brig Volador, Fitch, for the Havannah,—despatched by Zimmerman, Frazier and Co., with 2777 quintals of jerked beef.

During the day.

13 sail of small craft to the N,

The Ana which sailed yesterday, was in sight this day at anchor.

July 18th.—Wind N.N.W.

Nothing arrived or sailed.

July 19th.—Wind S.S.E. blowing hard, hazy in the morning.

Arrived National schooner (pilot boat) Star of the South, from a cruise in the river.

July 20th.—Wind N.E.

Arrived British brig Caraboo, Lowden, from Liverpool 20th April; Lisbon 8th May, with 332 moyos of salt, 20 tons of coal, paving stones, &c., to Charles Tayleur and Co.

5 balandras from the Parana, with lime, wood, &c.

Sailed (at night,) H. B. M's Packet Rinaldo, Lieut. Hill, Commander, for Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Falmouth.

Passengers.—Mr. William Gillman and Señor Juan Manuel Ferrer.

July 21st.—Wind N.E.

Arrived French brig Prosper, Darlan, from Bourdeaux 15th March; Rio Janeiro 26th ult., with 496 barrels of flour, 282 rolls of tobacco and general cargo, to Blanc and Constantin.

Passengers.—26 including females and children.

Oriental packet schooner Flor del Rio, Costas, from Montevideo 20th inst., to Gaspar Resa.

National schooner Rio Negro, Spangenberg, from Maldonado 19th inst., with caña, gin, soap, &c., to Davison, Dorr and Co.

5 balaudras from the Parana and Uruguay, with wood, lime, &c.

July 22nd.—Wind N N E slight rain.

Arrived Brazilian schooner-brig Nueva Joaquina, Labrador, from Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., with rice, sugar and tobacco, to M. A. Ramos.

Sardinian schooner Cometa, from Rio Janeiro, (stated 24 days,) Maldonado 19th inst., with tobacco, &c.

At sun set the boat was not on shore.

GREAT AND SMALL.

A Shopkeeper at Doncaster had, for his virtues, obtained the name of the *little rascal.* A stranger asked him why this application was given him? "To distinguish me from the rest of my trade," quoth he, "who are all *great rascals.*"

Mirror.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUENOS AYREAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

THE Establishment of an institution under the above title being proposed, all persns friendly to the object are requested to meet at Mr. Mc Carty's Hotel, on Monday the 25th inst., at half-past 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned being about to retire from business, requests the favour that all persons who are indebted to her will settle their accounts in ten days from this date, and any demands against the undersigned will be adjusted by Mr. George Watson, at No. 30, calle de la Piedad.

JANE BOOTH.

Benos Ayres, 21st July, 1831.

NO. 26, CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.

W. A. WALKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has on sale the following articles, just imported and at moderate prices.

Ivory handled table knives and forks
White bone handled do. of superior quality
A complete assortment of the best hard Brittannia metal ware, consisting of tea and coffee pots, cream and sugar basins, soup and sauce ladles, table and tea spoons and mustard pots, also:—
Patent powder flask, and shot belts
Holster and pocket percussion pistols.
Wad cutters, percussion chimnies and keys for ditto
Plated and japanned castors and liquor frames
Japanned tea trays, tea caddies and spice boxes
English cards, iron and tin tea kettles
Black handled knives and forks, tea and table spoons
Horn lanthorns, ship scrapers, &c.
3 large hand corn mills
20 dozen pewter candle moulds
A few cases of genuine Hollands gin
Hyson and black tea, raw and ground coffee
Basket salt, cloves, sugar, &c. &c.

ROBERT FORSYTH,

CARPENTER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop from No. 132, calle de Venezuela, to No. 9, Calle de Potosi: he has also to inform the public that he will contract for finishing of buildings, fitting up stores and all other branches in the above line of business, on the most reasonable terms.

THOMAS HARDY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Merchants, Tradesmen and Public in general, that he has opened a Store, No. 112, calle de la Piedad, for all kinds Stationery. Also, an assortment of writing desks, Dressing cases, razors, razor strops, superior quality; hair brushes, clothes do., hat do., combs, blacksilk cravats, linen collars, gloves, umbrellas, Brussels carpet travelling bags, Venetian do., snuff-boxes, telescopes, pocket pistols, shot belts, tea trays, silver spectacles, just arrived from England; silver pencil cases, toothpicks, &c., setts of ivory handled knives and forks—spoons, &c.

Havannah cigars, superior quality.

And hopes by strict attention and reasonable charges, to merit public favour.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine fast sailing British brig WALSINGHAM, 280 *Tons Register*, CAPT. BRUCE, will sail on or before 31st inst., has excellent accommodations for two or three Passengers. Apply to Bertram, Chambers and Co., No. 26, calle del 25 de Mayo.

EDUCATION.

PARENTS who are desirous that their children should be instructed with more care in the rudiments of education, and meet with more attention in some other repects than can be bestowed upon them at a school, are informed that an English Lady, long a resident of Buenos Ayres, proposes to receive only four pupils, (boarders) each under twelve years of age.

For farther particulars,
Apply at MR. HILL'S,
No. 30, *calle de la Catedral.*

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish, 107 a 108 dollars each.
Do. Patriot, 105 a 106 do. do.
Plata Macuquina, 6 dollars for one.
Spanish Dollars, $6\frac{5}{8}$ a $6\frac{3}{4}$ dollars each.
Do. Patriot and Patacones, $6\frac{1}{4}$ a $6\frac{1}{2}$ do.
6 per cent. Stock, 55 a 56 per cent.
Bank Shares, 153 dollars each.
Exchange on England, $7\frac{1}{4}$d per dol.
Do. on Rio Janeiro, 150 a 155 p. ct. prem.
Do. on Monte Video, $6\frac{5}{8}$ per dollar.
Do. on the United States, $6\frac{5}{8}$ a $6\frac{3}{4}$ dollars, per U. S. dollar.
Hides, Ox, best, 30 a 32 dollars per pesada.
Do. country, 26 a 28 do. do.
Do. do. weighing 23 to 24lbs., 24 a 26 do.
Do. salted, $19\frac{1}{2}$ a $20\frac{1}{2}$ pesada.
Do. Horse, 8 a 9 dollars each.
Nutria skins, 11 a 22 dollars per dozen.
Chinchilla, 40 a 45 do.
Wool (common,) 5 a $5\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per arroba.
Hair, long 26 a 28 dollars per arroba.
Do. mixed, 16 a 18 do. do.
Jerked Beef, 9 a 11 dl per quintal.
Horns, 350 a 650 dollars per mil.
Flour, (North America) 50 a 51 dols. p. bbl.
Salt, 9 a 11 dollars per fanega on board.
Discount, 2 a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The highest price of Doubloons, during the week 108 dollars. The lowest price, 104 dols. The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, $7\frac{1}{4}$. The lowestdo. $7\frac{1}{4}$

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